

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENT

## THE RICE CROP.

COLONEL SCREVEN'S FIGURES UNDER REVIEW.

The Settlement of Claims Growing Out of a Treasury Defalcation in New Orleans in 1867—Mervin's Report—Calls of Bond for Recovery—The National Banks, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The attention of the agricultural bureaus has been drawn to the statistics of the cultivation of rice in the United States, in 1881, as given before the tariff commission, at Savannah yesterday, and the following facts and comments have been elicited: Number of acres reported in rice in the United States by the census of 1880 was 174,173; the number of pounds produced, 110,434,573 of clear rice, an average product of 632 pounds per acre. The acreage of Georgia was 34,973, which is about one fifth of the total area in rice. South Carolina had 78,388 acres and produced 52,077,575 pounds, or nearly half of the total production of the United States. Louisiana had 40,000 acres, as much as Georgia. In the census the number of cultivators is far less than the number of acres, while at Savannah the number of persons interested in this cultivation was stated at 160,000, as against 155,000 acres under cultivation, 5,000 more people than acres. While the witness at Savannah puts the number of acres under cultivation in 1881 at nearly 20,000 less than in 1880, he states that the product for 1881 is eleven million pounds greater than that of the previous year.

## INSTRUCTING THE ABORIGINES.

Government Schools for the Indians—King Kalaniana's Boys.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Inspector Haworth, of the Indian department, has returned from the west, where he was sent to select locations for Indian industrial schools, authorized by the last congress. He selected sites for two schools only—one in the Indian territory, south of Arkansas City, and near the Arkansas line, and the other in Pawnee county, west of Fort Supply. The work in those localities will be advanced so far this fall that the schools can be put in operation next spring. They are to be modelled after the schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Mr. Haworth will go to Dakota next week on a similar errand. He will visit Fort Ripley, Fort Berthold and unoccupied military barracks for the purpose of seeing what can be done toward converting them into normal and industrial training schools for Indian youths. Under his direction, Congress passed last session a bill of incorporation for a school for this purpose any vacant forts or barracks so long as they may not be required for military occupation. The object of the act is to carry out certain educational treaties with the Indians. Under this act the secretary of the interior is authorized to detail one or more officers of the army for duty in connection with Indian education, under the direction of the secretary of the interior. The funds required for these schools are to be expended by the secretary of the interior for general purposes of education among the Indians. Mr. Haworth says he has visited Fort Ripley and thinks it would be an excellent location for an Indian school. There, however, appears to be some difficulty with the war department regarding the turning over of these two posts for Indian schools at this time. It is probable, therefore, that nothing will be done in this direction there at present. Mr. Haworth will visit the higher terms of the presents made by certain Indians he has visited. He says that the Ponca and Nez Perces are especially worthy of mention for their advancement in agricultural pursuits. He spoke of one Ponca Indian who had raised four hundred bushels of wheat this season, and of other Indians who have been equally successful in their farming pursuits.

KALAKAUA'S WARBS.

NEW YORK, September 26.—This afternoon Colonel H. Judd, King Kalakaua's private chamberlain, and six Hawaiian boys, took their departure from this city on the steamer Britannia for Liverpool. The boys have been selected on account of their proficiency in their studies in the native schools, and are sent abroad at the expense of the government. On their arrival in Liverpool the party will be met by Hawaiian representatives, who will entertain the visitors and show them the principal objects of interest. After a few days' rest, the party will proceed to Europe, where they will be shown the progress made by the national banks and of their circulation. The present secretary of the treasury, after a careful review of the previous papers, has reversed the previous judgment, and voted in favor of the comptroller, and upon his recommendation an appropriation was made by the last congress of \$28,173 as the balance due from the government to the bank. The whole amount of the claim of creditors aggregate \$100,469, and is to be distributed among about 500 different creditors, and is payable at the treasury department by the comptroller to holders of the receiver's certificates upon their presentation.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury New has ordered an auditor treasurer at New York to redeem, without rebate of interest, on Wednesday of each week until further notice, the bonds embraced in the 116th and 117th calls to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 in each week.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Journal of the Institute of Bankers of London contains an elaborate paper by R. W. Barnett, of London, upon the subject of national banks of the United States. The article was prepared chiefly from material obtained from reports of the comptroller of the currency, who is not happily chosen, as his mode of presentation is not calculated to give to the general business and accounts of national banks than to their circulation. The powers confided to the discretion of the comptroller are so great that we cannot avoid remarking that the remuneration, \$6,000, is hardly commensurate with the position. The principle of temporary tenure, too, five years, seems especially inappropriate to the office, for it would be difficult to name a position in which experience is of greater value and importance. The powers exercised demand constant and vigilant supervision over the great system, but he is ready to take prompt action either to insure compliance with the provisions of the law or to enforce penalties for neglect. Moreover, it is for him to point out to congress in his annual report such defects in the law as he may observe in its workings and to suggest such new or remedial legislation as may be desirable.

MELVILLE IN WASHINGTON.

Engineer Melville called upon acting Secretary Walker at the navy department, this afternoon. When Secretary Chandler returns, the records, the articles found with DeLong's party, now in the custody of Engineer Melville, will be examined in the presence of Mr. DeLong who has been notified to attend.

THE COMMISSION IN CHARLESTON.

Protection Urged for the Rice Crop—Porter Rejoins the Club.

CHARLESTON, September 26.—Four of the tariff commissioners, Messrs. Hayes, Porter, Garland and Oliver, arrived here last night from Washington. Mr. Porter this morning in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. After some remarks from Mr. Hayes as to the object of the commission, a short address was made by S. Y. Tupper, president of the chamber of commerce. He was aware, he said, that the country must have tariff for revenue. There was no such thing as free trade in a commercial country. Free trade was an absurdity, a mystery, a deception. He ventured to express the sentiments of the chamber of commerce community of this city, he said, stated several times in a public way that while they were in favor of a tariff for revenue, they desired the protection of farm industries. To that extent the shipping industries of the country should also be protected, even by reasonable subsidies to ship builders and ship owners. What was wanted in South Carolina was protection to its growing manufactures and to its agricultural interests. Rice culture was a very important matter in South Carolina. The best of the farmers and planters along the seaboard derived their support from rice culture. He gave the support of fifty thousand operatives in the field, nearly all of whom were colored. Mr. Tupper had no specific recommendation to make as to the tariff.

Theodore D. Jersey, commission merchant, made an argument in favor of the maintenance of the duty on rice. He did not desire any increase, but thought that the assurance of the stability of the present rate would increase the area planted in rice. As a merchant he expressed the opinion that the consumer would be benefited by a reduction of the duty.

Mr. L. Trenholm, merchant, expressed views similar to those of Mr. Jersey. He said he was a free trader, but so long as the present policy of protection is followed he favored the present duty on rice.

J. B. Bassell, rice planter, expressed views similar to those of Mr. Jersey.

Edward Willis made a statement as to the phosphate interests of South Carolina, but declared himself satisfied with the present duties.

A. B. Rose, president of the agricultural society of South Carolina, said that the farmers of the state would be compelled to use cultural implements and cotton-ties admitted free of duty. He had recently purchased a narrow-gauge locomotive, which he might have obtained abroad fifty per cent cheaper than for the import duty.

Mr. Oliver—Suppose that the manufacturers of locomotives should make that same statement as to rice?

Mr. Rose—I suppose they would be right in saying so.

G. M. Fallizer made an argument in favor of reduction of the duties on salt.

W. S. Hostie, stock broker, declared that the people of South Carolina did not desire any changes in the tariff. This was the first time in the history of the state when they really felt interested in the tariff. Many cotton factories were being established and much capital invested in them. The interest of South Carolina was now identical with those of Massachusetts. They were prepared to take the tariff as it is, and could succeed with it as well as any other state in the union, but they wanted permanency.

The commission left here this evening for Wilmington, N. C.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF A TREASURY DEFALCATION IN NEW ORLEANS IN 1867—MELVILLE'S REPORT—CALLS OF BOND FOR RECOVERY—THE NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.

## THE SHIP GOES DOWN.

### HOW THE EDAM WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

The Lepanto Steering Her Course Through a Fog Collides With the Edam, and the latter Disappears Almost Instantly—The Life-Boats Running for the Survivors—The Crew.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The details of the collision of the Wilson Line steamship Lepanto and the Netherland Line steamship Edam show that up to that time the Lepanto had had an uneventful passage. About nine o'clock a fog inclosed her. At half past ten the fog was heavy that the chief engineer of the Lepanto had long been warned of the danger, and had eased the steam down to half speed, and was blowing the whistle frequently. She was then about three hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook. Through the fog came the sound of another steamer. The engine was stopped, the helms put hard aport, and then the engines were reversed. At the same time a mast-head light was seen, and then there was a staggering crash as the two ships came together. The Edam, a somewhat larger vessel, appears to have been moving at almost her full speed. She ran across the bow of the Lepanto, and caught its blow amidst, under her bunkers. It did not hinder her from continuing on her course, and she swerved to port. The force with which the Lepanto struck the other ship made her recoil.

There was a panic on the Edam. One watch, the chief engineer and all the passengers were in bed, and many were asleep. Among them were the stewardess, three female steerage passengers and three women cabin passengers.

They found time to seize at least a portion of clothing, so that none came on deck or were rescued in their night dress. All expected the vessel to sink instantly, but she remained about fifty minutes. In a quarter of the time the Edam had been manned, the passengers and crew had been placed in them, and they were lowered.

It seemed an age before the Lepanto was heard from. Her captain had first ordered an examination of the injuries to his own vessel. He found the soundings five feet forward, four feet amidships, and three feet aft, and that the ship was making no water. It was after this that a boat was sent away in charge of the second officer. The sea was quiet.

This boat was followed by two other boats, with all the crew and officers who could be spared.

UNDER THE WAVES.

URBANA, September 26.—John Eicholtz, who came with his parents to the western states a day or two since, was an unusually eccentric man. He came to Ohio about the year 1830 from Pennsylvania, and his earthly inheritance consisted of two silver half dollars, which was all his father bequeathed to him in his will—virtually cutting him off. But John came to Ohio, and vowed that he would yet be the richest Eicholtz living, and by indomitable industry and the closest economy he succeeded in accomplishing his desire, and amassed a fortune of \$10,000. He died in 1850, leaving his wife and two sons, and the son made the most of the small cabin.

The Lepanto reached her wharf at the foot of West Tenth street at half past three o'clock this afternoon, and the rescued passengers, officers and crew of the Edam were at once transferred to the steamship W. A. Scholter, of the Royal Netherlands line, now

lying at the George's Wharf in Jersey City, ready to sail next Wednesday.

There were twenty-one passengers, and none were injured or dead. Among those in the cabin were four German priests, a German, an Englishwoman, and her daughter, and a Holland woman. In the steerage were three women and ten men, mainly Germans and Hollanders. They lost everything except the few garments they wore when the collision occurred.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POWER.

Why Two Collectors of Internal Revenue Were Removed in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The removal of two collectors of internal revenue in Alabama was one of the results of the president's visit to this city. The officers removed or suspended are Collector A. L. Morgan, of Mobile, and Collector James T. Rapier, of Montgomery, and their successors are Philip Joseph, in Mobile, and William Youngblood in Montgomery. The removals immediately followed the appointment of Paul Strother as marshal of Alabama. Morgan was appointed only two years ago, and, in order to make room for him, Collector Mayer, an active supporter of General Grant for the nomination at Chicago, was summarily removed. Morgan took his place as a Sherman man. The collector's brother, Charles E. Mayer, was afterwards removed from the office of district attorney, and he became a practicing lawyer in this city. These two are regarded as the president's creatures at Chicago. Rapier is an ex-convict and a well-known colored man. He was appointed in 1878, and became prominent as a supporter of Sherman in the campaign of 1880 and at Chicago. He is said to have very creditably performed the duties of his office. In reply to inquiry made at the treasury department to-day, it was said that the records of the two suspended officers had been excellent and that there were no charges on file against them. Very little seems to be known about the secretary's office, but it is said that final action upon the appointment had been postponed. It was discovered elsewhere that the changes had caused great dissatisfaction in Alabama. Philip Joseph is a very intelligent colored man, who was in this city the greater part of last winter and was a candidate for the office of postmaster at Mobile. William Youngblood is a gauger in the internal revenue service. It is supposed that they are and will be energetic supporters of the present administration.

THE TARIFF FARE.

The Tariff Commission, Its Witnesses and Testimony—Theatrical and Cranky.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Several of the members of the tariff commission who refused to go on the southern tour say that it is not likely that any more testimony will be taken by the commission. A gentleman who has traveled with the commission said to-day that the commission was not only a failure, but a very expensive one. He said most of the testimony given by the commission was not worth printing. On the return of the members who are now in the south, the commission will begin the preparation of their report, which has by the terms of the act creating the commission to be ready by the meeting of Congress. He said a calculation had been made of the expenses of the commission outside of the salary of ten dollars per day paid each member, and it had been estimated that had cost the government four hundred and fifty dollars to take the statement of each of the members of the commission. The total was \$10,000, and it was not worth printing.

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THE GREAT STORM PREDICTED.

The review of the British press is now good for Saturday next. The khedives ministers will hold their first meeting to-morrow to discuss the appointment of a court-martial for the trial of the rebels.

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING.

Darwin's Want of Christian Belief—The Longfellow Memorial—Bradlaugh for Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The archbishop of Seville is dead. The archbishop of Canterbury is convalescent.

Earl Spencer professes himself satisfied with the evidences his recent tour afforded him of returning peace in Ireland.

Mr. Gray's suggestion, made from Richmond jail, that the American government should modify its dues in favor of Irish productions has attracted no attention here. In such a matter the English foreign office takes credit for all the arrangements of the present war, and suggests that it was responsible for reducing Mr. Gladstone's proposal.

The same spirit has shown itself in many of the party organs, proving the strong position the government has assumed in the popular estimation. Nevertheless it is perfectly true that Mr. Gladstone has ridden off under the smoke of the guns at Tel-el-Kebir. The Tories' only hope is that he may blunder in the conference. Lord Dufferin shares the congratulations heaped on Sir Garnet Wolseley by Irishmen. Whether by the stupidities of the party or by careful design, it is not clear.

Taken out of Egypt and presented the execution of the concession given the sultan without offending the powers. The Times says he is a worthy successor to Stratford de Redcliffe. The project of a second canal across the isthmus of Suez, the Times says, has probably served its purpose. In Paris it produced a scare, and De Lesseps's will satisfy English opinion.

THE IRISH REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

MT. VERNON, Sept. 26.—The common council held its regular meeting this afternoon to consider the financial affairs of the city. The comptroller claims that there is a shortage in the funds of nearly \$480,000, caused by overdraws and mismanagement on the part of former comptrollers. The comptroller, in his statement, informed the council that he would ignore any of its acts not in strict conformity to law and the safety of the community. The council did not act upon the matter, which was left in its present shape, the comptroller refusing to sign orders upon the execution funds.

The Mexican Presidency.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26.—The adoption is formally announced by congress of the constitutional amendment declaring that in the event of the discharge or removal of the president his successor shall be the senator, who presides over the senate during the vacancy. When the senate is in session, the permanent committee who is either a senator or deputy is to succeed. In case of a permanent vacancy, the elections are to be called immediately. Hitherto the chief justice has been ex officio vice-president.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26.—The News' Huntsville special says: This morning about sunrise, five convicts tried to escape by crawling through the large sewer leading from the penitentiary yard. They were seen by the guard on the wall, who fired, killing one and wounding another, and the two others were soon captured. Dogs are now trailing the tights. This is the third attempt to escape this week. Out of nine who tried to get away, one has been killed, two wounded and five captured.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A telegram from Tunis reports that near Kairwan, recently, a band of marauders attacked a party of sixty horsemen belonging to the French geographical expedition. The French commander was killed and seven of his men were disabled. The brigands lost thirty killed and fifty wounded.

BURNED TO DEATH.

DETROIT CITY, Minn., September 25.—The jail here was burned last night, and Chris Davis, confined therein for wife beating, perished in the flames. It is believed that Davis set fire to the place, either purposely or accidentally.

GETTING INTO JAIL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.—Three members of the Salvation Army who recently arrived here have been arrested in order to prevent a riot, which was imminent. Only one of the contingents which arrived here a short time ago is now at liberty.

A NEW CANAL.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The government intends to devote its attention to the execution of the project for the construction of a canal connecting the North sea with the Baltic.

A WESTERN FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—An Atchison,

special announces the failure of the Western Hardware Co., of which W. W. Marbury is president. Liabilities \$200,000; assets \$150,000.

THE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE OF THE MANAGER ESTABLISHED.

THE DAMAGE.

Louisville, September 26.—The inquiry into the bodies of the men killed at the wrecking of Sells' circus train developed the fact that on the train of twenty-one cars were but four brakemen. Coming down a grade of seventy-two feet to the mile, the train became unmanageable and ran with such speed that the track either spread or something broke and fell on the track, causing the cars to jump the rails. Sells had removed the brakes from the cars to facilitate loading the wagons. Besides the men killed, two or three of the four brakemen were wounded, one of whom died.

The Courier-Journal, Ky., says: About 3:30 a.m. Sunday, as the first of three trains, conveying Sells Bros. show

was coming around a curve 300 yards from Paint Lick, the fourth car from the engine, from some unknown cause, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, followed by the balance of the train in its rear, consisting of fifteen cars. The cars were loaded with various goods, including a large quantity of tobacco, wagons, electric light machines, tables, chairs, etc. The circus was scattered

## COMING SHADOWS OF THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

One Hour and a Half of Jeffersonian Democracy at Waynesboro—Colonel S. B. Spencer at Thomasville—Negroes Holding Night Meetings at Opelika—Coyne's four Candidates.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

WAYNESBORO, September 23.—On Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m., quite a number of citizens assembled in the grove near the cemetery to drink in the truths of Jeffersonian democracy from the lips of the distinguished speakers who were expected here. There was some disappointment at not seeing the famous rolling chair of our future governor. This, however, was partially atoned for by the timely appearance of Hon. Clifford Anderson, and afterwards entirely forgotten, while the ringing tones of the speaker proclaimed the principles and practices of our grand old party which would have done honor to its most illustrious champion. Mr. William C. Palmer was made chairman of the meeting, and Colonel J. J. Jones introduced the speaker. Rising amid applause, he began by mentioning and deplored the disaffection in the party. He likened the independent movement in Georgia to Mahoneism in Virginia, characterizing its leaders as men whom the democratic party had found unfit for office, and who, being disappointed, had bolted the party and become independent office seekers. He appealed to all true friends who had an interest in their country at heart, to use no masses and contribute with hopeless discouragement all such disaffection in the future. He charged independence in the south as being republicanism under a new name. Gartrell was attacked for his inconsistency in claiming to be a better democrat than Mr. Stephens, while he opposed the democratic party and sought the votes of republicans. After giving a brief sketch of the Bullock administration with all its corruption, and strongly contrasting the principles of the old party with those of the new, he had succeeded in getting it from radical salesmen warned us of the danger of those "dark days" returning as an additional reason for eternal vigilance. (Here the colonel hesitated as though he would stop, when cries of "Go on! Go on!" came from the crowd.) He alluded to Gartrell's promise, to both lighten the taxes and increase the educational fund, as a piece of demagogic trickery designed to deceive the negroes. After touching several other points, and comparing his promise with Mr. Mr. Stephens' for an equal cause for the negroes and then a general comparison of the two men, in which the great commander appeared to considerable advantage, he ended this grand appeal for true democracy, good government, and a pure administration by urging all democrats to rally to the standard of Alexander H. Stephens, and roll him into the gubernatorial chair with such a majority as this state had never before witnessed. Sitting down amid much applause,

### THOMASVILLE.

Colonel S. B. Spencer's Oration at His Old Home—Politics in Thomasville.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

THOMASVILLE, September 24.—Few men in the state could have made a better impression upon the large audience that assembled to hear him than did our old fellow-townsmen Colonel S. B. Spencer, in a grand speech of an hour and a half, delivered by him last night. The speaker was introduced by Mr. W. R. McIntyre, who in a most chaste and eloquent manner prepared the vast crowd for the rich treat in store for them. Colonel Spencer's speech was a most effective one, as was proved by the fact that up to this close many of the most prominent colored men came forward to shake his hand and proclaim their support to Mr. Stephens. Colonel Spencer was followed by Senator General Mitchell, who never fails to elicit storms of applause from his hearers. At the close of Colonel Mitchell's remarks, W. C. Davis and Charles F. Cooper, both colored, addressed the crowd, strongly advocating the claims of Mr. Stephens upon the colored vote. The many attempts to procure independent opposition to our local ticket have all failed, and Eaton and Spangler, the regular nominees, will have a walk over.

### DALTON.

The Race for Legislature—Matrimonial Agents at Work.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DALTON, September 25.—The race between Charles E. Boyles and T. H. Jeffreys for legislative honors in this county is getting very interesting and exciting. Both candidates are excellent gentlemen and well qualified for the position which they are striving for. Boyles is the present member from this county and has made a good representative. They both have strong friends, and a close race is expected. Mr. Blford Glaze, of this county, has been the most successful recruiter in this section this year. His name raised him near the top, but in small acreage in comparison to what he intends putting in next year. Mr. P. Roseau, an old sea captain, of Genoa, Italy, with his daughter has been in the city a few days. Mr. Roseau is an "old salt" and a very pleasant and interesting gentleman. Miss Salie Parrott, of Cartersville, returned home to day after spending some time in the city visiting the family of Colonel Trammell. The matrimonial agents are working the town for all it is worth.

### OPELICA.

Whirled by Hating—Negroes Holding Suspicious Night Meetings.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DARLTON, September 26.—Mr. S. W. Johns, one of the proprietors of the Phoenix foundry at this place, was badly injured one evening last week. It seems that Mr. Johns was grinding some implement when he was caught by the rubber belt and violently hurled to the top of the room. His arm was broken in two places. The negroes in the lower part of this county are trying to play the same game as that attempted by those darkies in Choctaw county. They have been holding night meetings near Franklin, for several weeks. They had planned, it is said, to go against the whites of this county, but their projects were discovered on last night. This evening a large crowd of white people assembled at Union Grove church to take action against these disturbers of the peace. It is not known what action was taken by this meeting of whites. Everything is quiet so far.

### CONVERS.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

CONVERS, September 26.—There is quite an interesting meeting going on at the Presbyterian church in this place, conducted by Dr. Quig, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Morton, from the Augusta Presbytery. We have four candidates for the legislature in this county, and from the amount of electioneering going on, their prospects are good for election. Over 100 bales of cotton received here last Saturday.

### HENRY TODD.

The Wealthiest Colored Man in Georgia, and How He Became So.

From the Convalescent.

His name is Henry Todd, and he lives at Darien, in this state. When a youth his master died and left him freedom as a reward for his faithful attention during the slaveholder's last sickness. Young Todd was so esteemed by the family that they insisted on his remaining in their employ, and paid him a handsome salary. He was a sort of assistant overseer on the plantation. By the kindly aid of white friends he soon became a landowner, and then a prosperous farmer. In a few years his affairs showed the greatest promise, and he became one of the wealthier planters. His fortune, however, was lost through bad investments, and his health suffered greatly. He was compelled to leave the state, and went to New York, where he became a successful merchant. He now resides in New York, and is a wealthy man.

prejudice which in those days both races felt for the average "free nigger." Henry Todd soon had money enough to hold slaves himself, and he purchased several as a matter of economy. When the confederacy fell he lost twenty negroes and some money in Confederate bonds. However, he was able to make up his loss by contracting his good farm, buying on hand a crop of cotton, which then demanded fifty cents a pound. After the war he continued his farming operations, but also engaged in the lumber business. His remarkable success continued, and to-day he owns two large lumber mills and exports very extensively. He is 65 years old, has a good education. He is worth \$100,000 in good investments. He has a neat and comfortable home, surrounded by a family of five children, who enjoy the luxuries of life. Every summer they leave the coast and spend the hot months at a house which they own in one of the cool mountain nooks of north Georgia. Henry Todd has carefully kept from active participation in politics, though he has frequently been solicited to be a candidate. He has constantly voted the democratic ticket and has always advised his colored friends against the carpetbaggers, who have deceived and swindled them in every way possible.

His example is in every way healthy for the negroes of Georgia. He is public spirited and generous, giving freely to charitable objects. He has educated his children well, and will leave them rich.

### RESISTIN' ARREST.

Deputy Sheriff Dole of Russell County, Seriously Cut.

From the Columbus Times.

We learn from passengers who came up on the train from Hatchiechaboe yesterday that a serious cutting and shooting affair occurred about three miles from Oxford on Wednesday night. It seems that Deputy Sheriff J. W. Dole of Russell county had a warrant in his hands for the arrest of Henry Carden, white. On Wednesday night he went to Carden's house, accompanied by a Mr. Ingram, for the purpose of arresting him. He secured the assistance of a young man and went to the colored church in Turin, expecting to find the negro who had violated the highest of the law.

Arrived at the church, instead of finding the negro, persons engaged in devotional exercises fay and found them listening to a terrible harangue being delivered by this mysterious negro. The officers stopped near the door and heard him expatiating upon the imaginary wrongs which the colored people suffered at the hands of the whites, and advising them to rebel and slay the white people and take possession of their property, etc. He drew his pistol in the dark and fired at the party. About this time Ingram returned with a light and found that Carden had received two wounds, one in the thigh and another in the neck. Dole's clothes were found to be cut almost to shreds and that he had received several flesh wounds and one severe stab just above the left knee, which, it is feared, will cause the limb to become stiff. Dole was carried to Seale's hospital, dying very weak. It is thought Carden can't live. Mr. Dole says that there must have been others in the room with Carden, as he heard gun reports in almost every direction.

### Supposed Homicide.

From the Perry, Ga. Home Journal.

ON the Sunday morning Coroner A. B. Schilling was notified of the death of Bill Swift, colored, at the house of George McCauley, in Perry, under circumstances that called for official attention. A jury was summoned and an inquest was duly held. The evidence disclosed the fact that the deceased was discovered, on the 14th inst., in a nude and unconscious condition, in a spring on Cooper's Green place about one-half mile from town on the Macon road. Relatives of the deceased were apprised of his condition and he was removed to the house of his father-in-law in Perry on Friday, and he died Saturday night. He had been living in Macon and was seen on the Macon road, previous to being found unconscious at the spring, coming towards Perry. A stick and a piece of stanching were found near the spring, and several drops of blood could be seen on the boy's head and body. According to Dr. H. M. Hartigan, a testifed that he had examined deceased, and found the skull crushed behind the right ear, evidently by a blow with some heavy flat piece of wood. He deduced from compression of the brain caused by blood clot. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a blow upon the head, inflicted by some person unknown, and charged said unknown person with the crime of murder.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga. Dispatch.

The merchants of Hawkinsville are in the best humor they ever were in the display. They whisper to us all along the streets: "Well, sir, a farmer came in to day and paid me twenty-five dollars on an old account of several years standing." We go on and meet another merchant, and he says, in a confidential tone: "Well, I feel good to-day. Several farmers have already come up and settled their notes and accounts before they were due, and my customers are settling right along." Another says: "I believe the farmers are paying better this year than I have ever known them."

We are glad to see everybody so hopeful. Speaking for ourselves, we are gratified to say that the subscribers of the Dispatch are coming up and renewing in the most encouraging manner. We feel as good as the merchants.

### LIFE IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbus, Ga. Times.

Eating green sugar cane is said to some physicians to be one cause of the congestion prevailing to some extent in this community. Children are more subject to these attacks than grown people.

From the Atlanta Sentinel.

A black skinned boy ran on my poultry a few nights ago, and killed four chickens before I got to their rescue. I fired several shots before I dispatched the bold adversary.

An old woman is going to take a trip to the mountains.

From the Macon Daily.

The "scar and yellow leaf" has come. The elms give a positive fall foliage and the cool winds are blowing.

One solitary load of watermelons weighing in every square inch a bushel was hawked about the streets this morning. Sales were slow, but the doctor looked for a market at the buyers.

From the Albany Advertiser.

A young man of the city found the head of a ten penny nail in his ten cent cigar yesterday. He said he didn't buy his cigar by weight.

Colonel Shadwell says the river is still too high for his boat to pass. He says the gauge indicates that the river's falling at the rate of two inches in twenty four hours.

From the Rome Bulletin.

There are twelve divorce cases to be disposed of at an ensuing term of the superior court of Floyd county.

There is only one store in Rome for rent, and that is the Mosley building—one of the best stands in the city.

W. W. Seay has just finished putting on a tin roof for Jimmie Douglass of 87 squares and there was not a leak in it. We can assure you that Mr. Douglass' "pig iron" is good.

Colonel Shadwell says the river is still too high for his boat to pass. He says the gauge indicates that the river's falling at the rate of two inches in twenty four hours.

From the Atlanta Journal.

An old citizen dropped into our office this week and asked: " Didn't we have a storm, though? Where've you reckon it cum from, and when the blues with dry wind out there until it gets to be profitable?"

A lively difficulty arose on the Zebco house plaza Tuesday night between a Lexington lawyer and an Atlanta lawyer. The former, in the presence of the lawyer and the hood and shoulders of the citizen played an active part. The council in a V. In the language of the immortal Taggart, the hood was serious—no one hurt.

While the engine kept pawing up cross-ties and dirt.

John T. Shannon was the happiest lawyer in town that night. He received a telegram from his wife that his wife had given birth to a fine girl. Some of the boys down there played a good joke on him.

At 12 m. they telegraphed that there were birds and Jack wanted to telegraph back an injunction to the whole proceedings.

### THAT MYSTERIOUS MULATTO.

Something About Henry Tate, Who Was Arrested at Stone Mountain, Ga. News Letter.

From the Campbell County, Ga. News Letter.

A mulatto who is described as a man of medium size, heavy set, sharp features, short whiskers on his chin and cheeks, and with an indented scar over his left eye, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, has been traveling around among the more ignorant classes of negroes in this section for the past two months. He represents to them that he is employed by the government to take the census of all children in a school age, and that he has the power to make them gang all mothers of illegitimate children, and, in fact, any one whom he chooses. By this means he is enabled to extort money and other valuables from ignorant negroes, who are made to believe that he is invested with unlimited power by the government. The first we heard him he was a month or so ago, below Fairburn, where he was successfully plying his vocation among the negroes of that section. Here he had panic stricken by his threats of punishment if they did not give him his every whim or fancy. He was very impudent in his talk, and made his boasts that no white man or officer could do anything with him, and stated that he had many times cut his way through over a hundred armed white men. He told them about that conspiracy that had been discovered in Alabama, among the negroes, fixing a day for the assassination of all the whites of that section, and boasted that the principal leaders in that movement had not been captured, intimating that he had participated in the plot.

The next we heard of him was at Turin. Here he had changed his role and become a political agitator. The buffo to the first district of Coweta county, who lives in Senoia, had a warrant against a negro. He secured the assistance of a young man and went to the colored church in Turin, expecting to find the negro who had violated the highest of the law.

Arrived at the church, instead of finding the negro, persons engaged in devotional exercises fay and found them listening to a terrible harangue being delivered by this mysterious negro. The officers stopped near the door and heard him expatiating upon the imaginary wrongs which the colored people suffered at the hands of the whites, and advising them to rebel and slay the white people and take possession of their property, etc.

He drew his pistol in the dark and fired at the party. About this time Ingram returned with a light and found that Carden had received two wounds, one in the thigh and another in the neck. Dole's clothes were found to be cut almost to shreds and that he had received several flesh wounds and one severe stab just above the left knee, which, it is feared, will cause the limb to become stiff. Dole was carried to Seale's hospital, dying very weak. It is thought Carden can't live. Mr. Dole says that there must have been others in the room with Carden, as he heard gun reports in almost every direction.

Having Fun at the United States.

From the Daily Courier.

It is now a week since a prominent gentleman of Forsyth received by mail a printed copy, of which this is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dear Sir: Will you kindly send us at once the name of every candidate for the legislature in your county, and of all the candidates for senator in your district. An early reply will greatly oblige.

Yours truly, HENRY JACKSON, Chairman State Dem. Com.

The gentleman addressed responded as follows:

Captain Henry Jackson, Chairman—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular asking that I send you at once the name of every candidate for the legislature in this county, etc., and for a full and comprehensive reply, I think I can offer nothing better than to refer you to the census returns of 1880, and suggest that you select therefrom the entire white male population above the age of 21 years. But as the names of a few of these men are unknown to me, I doubt whether the purpose you have in this is fully attained.

Gilbert Gulliver Flynt, William Hardshell Head, John Temperance McGinty, William Tecumseh Maynard, Elijah Buncombe Taylor, Augustus Jerusalem Phinizze. The first five will submit their names to the convention which meets here Tuesday, September 19. Phinizze is running independent. G. W. Gustine is the only senatorial candidate in this district. Very truly yours,

Why Some Cotton Loses Weight.

From the Albany, Ga. News.

A Dougherty country merchant, who has been continually annoyed by discrepancies between his plantation scales and the scales of the warehouses, has accidentally discovered the reason why some of his cotton bales have fallen short in weight. He was driving into town the other morning about a half mile behind his wagon upon which was a load of cotton. He noticed, for the distance of a mile, lint cotton strewn along the roadway. When he overtakes his wagon he saw a crowd of darkies behind it, out of sight of the driver, pulling out the cotton from an exposed bale by the roots. He immediately rode up to the crowd and, picking up a stick, pulled out the cotton, pull out every cotton wagon, pull out the cotton as long as they can, retrace their steps, pick it up and sell it. He says he will never have his cotton guarded in the rear, and that thereby he will never have cause again to think hard of his warehousemen.

The Champion—Term Story.

Truth is stronger than fiction: A gentleman from Dooly was in town last week, and in speaking of the storm in that county, said the strangest thing that happened there was that a kettle was overturned and the bottom blown clear through itself, resulting in no damage to it, but turning the legs on which it stood on the inside. New legs will have to be put on it.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Alabama's apple crop will be immense this year.

Memphis has sent \$1,500 to the Pensacola sufferers.

Hayneville, Alabama, is to have a cotton seed oil mill.

The pink eye is troubling the horses in northern Texas.

The legislature of Alabama will convene November 1.

Practicing nurses are now in the pay of the Penitentiary board or health.

A large cigar manufacture will soon commence operations in west Texas.

A Harrison county, Kentucky, man is wearing a pair of pantaloons made in 1800.

Negroes are dying rapidly in Selma. All five inmates of Dr. Charles' hospital are dead.

A Blount county, Alabama, man split 12,600 boards out of one tree, cost \$75.

The most in the Mississippi river bottoms in Arkansas

## THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY.  
SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1882.James Jackson, Chief Justice; Martin J. Crawford  
and Alexander M. Speer, Associate Justices—  
Reported for the Constitution by J. H.  
Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.Henley & Smith vs. Eppes, Claim, from  
Clarke. Liens. Claims.Jackson, C. J.—A mechanic has a special  
lien on personal property for repairs done  
thereon, which must be asserted by a reten-  
tion of the property, and is lost by surrender  
of possession. While a foreclosure of his lien  
is necessary before sale under it, yet where  
another levies on the property, it is proper for  
the mechanic to arrest the proceeding by  
the action of replevin.(a) To sell, the plaintiff (not falling within  
the exceptions of the act of 1873) must  
first pay the mechanic's charges; if he is un-  
willing to do so, on the trial of the claim case  
a judgment may be rendered allowing the  
defendant to sell and pay first the fair value of  
the work and the balance to the levying creditor.  
30 Ga., 450; acts 1873, p. 42; code, 22991; 1869.

Judgment affirmed.

A. J. Cobb, for plaintiff in error.  
B. Russell, by brief, for defendant.Griffin vs. Davis, receiver. Rule from Dough-  
erty. Year's service. Receivers.Crawford, J.—Debtors had been advancing  
and accepting drafts for a farmer to enable  
him to make his crop. He died during the  
year; his wife took out temporary letters of  
administration, gathered the crop and delivered  
a number of bales of cotton to the factors,  
who sold it and credited it, in the usual  
order of their business, and with the assent of  
the widow (as alleged by the receiver). After-  
wards the factors made an assignment giving  
preference, first, to the payment of expenses;  
second, to the payment of persons having  
a right to payment, with them, of their  
credit on uncollected balances from the  
sale of cotton; and third, to the payment of  
other creditors. A receiver was appointed.  
None of the cotton or money of the estate  
went into his hands. The widow took a year's  
support, and ruled the receiver to compel the  
payment of the amount set apart to her.2. The grant of a new trial on the  
ground that the verdict is not supported by  
the evidence will be disallowed closely  
unless it appears that there has been an abuse  
of discretion by the court below.3. Where counsel have had an opportunity  
on the hearing to move to dismiss a motion  
for new trial because not properly before the  
judge, but have failed so to do, this court will  
not review his judgment on that ground, the  
point being made for the first time in the bill  
of exceptions. 61 Ga. 281.(a) Whether in case the judge, without  
proper authority under an order in term, or  
agreement, should pass upon a motion for  
new trial in vacation, and in the absence of  
counsel, they would have the right to raise  
the point for the first time by bill of exceptions? Quaere.A judge who has heard a case may defer  
his decision without any consent of counsel;  
and the fact that the judge sends his decision  
to the clerk of the court to which the case be-  
longs while another judge is legally presiding  
will not invalidate the judgment. Such proceeding would, at most, be a mere  
irregularity.

Judgment affirmed.

Bowers &amp; Donaldson; D. A. Russell, by J.

H. Lumpkin, for plaintiffs in error.

McGill & O'Neal, by Jackson & King, for  
defendant.West et al. vs. Jones et al. Equity, from  
Dooly. Practice in superior court. Motions  
for new trial.Jackson, C. J.—A motion for new trial was  
properly denied, as a motion for a new trial  
taken allowing it to be heard in vacation at  
such time and place as the judge might des-  
ignate between the then pending March term  
and the first of August following. The judge  
designated a time and place. Counsel for  
respondent stated that he did not wish to be  
heard. Counsel for movant sent for the  
papers. At the appointed time, the clerk  
failed to send the motion. Counsel for  
movant then informed the fact, but the  
paper having been mislaid, did not reach  
counsel until the judge had left the place.  
Counsel for movant then asked the judge, by  
letter, to continue the case until the next  
term, which was done. At the next term  
the presiding judge was disqualified from  
hearing the motion, and no action was taken  
on it. At the next term thereafter it was  
called: Held, that the delay in obtaining a hearing  
did not result from the laches of movant  
or his counsel, and motion to dismiss the mo-  
tion for new trial was properly overruled.W. L. Grice; Davis & Riley, by brief, for  
plaintiff in error.Guerry & Son; Hawkins & Hawkins; Dun-  
can & Miller, for defendants.Baker, et al. vs. Downing. Certiorari, from  
Laurens. Intruders. Actions.Jackson, C. J.—There was sufficient evi-  
dence to sustain the finding of the county  
judge to the bond fides of the original  
entry of the land in the case, and there  
was no error in refusing to sustain the certiorari on that ground.2. Where parties having possession of land  
made a formal surrender thereof, evidenced by  
writing, and afterwards, in direct contravention  
of such surrender, entered on the land, they  
were intruders and subject to the proceedings  
provided by § 402 et seq. of the code.

Judgment affirmed.

J. E. Hightower, by R. L. Rodgers, for  
plaintiffs in error.

J. M. Stubbs, by brief, for defendant.

Hargroves, ordinary, vs. Lilly, executor, et al.  
Equity, from Dooly. New trial. Taxes.  
Liens. Dower. Judgments.Crawford, J.—Upon the testimony sub-  
mitted, we cannot say that the finding of the  
administrator to the effect that there was not suffi-  
cient evidence to authorize him in finding  
that the land in controversy had been pur-  
chased with county funds was error.Each county has a separate corporate ex-  
istence, and is empowered to manage its own  
finances. Therefore, unpaid county taxes are  
not taxes due to the state so as to be preferred  
to all other taxes in the distribution of the  
estate of a decedent, next after the expenses  
of administration. Constitution, Art. 10,  
Sec. 1 par. 1; 27 Ga., 353; 47 Id. 643; 51 Id. 254;  
52 Id. 233.(a) In the distribution of the estate of a  
deceased tax collector of a county, the claim  
of his widow for dower and a decree in favor  
of one who sold land to the decedent, fixing a  
lien thereon, and other judgment liens, would  
each take precedence of a claim of the coun-  
ty for its taxes collected and never accounted  
for. Judgment affirmed.C. Duncan; Davis & Riley, by brief, for plaintiff  
in error.J. H. Woodward; Hawkins & Hawkins, for  
defendant.Sheffield, sheriff, vs. State. Attachment for  
contempt, from Decatur. Venue. Juris-  
diction. Courts. Officers. Constitutional  
law.Crawford, J.—No power is given to the  
judge of the criminal court of Decatur county  
by the act creating that court, to attach a  
sheriff of another county for failure to execute  
a criminal warrant issued by it. If the general  
act creates such power is given thereby.2. An sheriff cannot be ruled out of the  
county of his residence for failure to execute  
a criminal warrant therein. Whether an at-  
tachment be a civil or criminal proceeding,  
the county of his residence is the proper venue  
of the case. Constitution, art. 6, sec. 16, par. 6;  
17 Ga. 187.(a) Semble, that upon a proper proceeding  
by information to the court of the county  
of the sheriff's residence and after a  
hearing, he might be compelled by proper  
penalties to perform his duty, if he be neg-  
lecting it. Code § 298, 361.

Judgment reversed.

D. A. Russell, by J. H. Lumpkin, for plain-  
tiff in error.Jessie Walters, solicitor general, by G. J.  
Wright; W. H. Crawford; Terrell & Gurley,  
for the state.

Taylor, trustee, et al. vs. Dyches. Equity, known as "Brewer's Lung Restorer,"

from Pulaski. Roads. Alleys. Ease-

ments. Deeds. Title.

Crawford, J.—Where one owning land  
sells a part of it, reserving in the deed an  
alley-way for the common use of the part  
conveyed and the part reserved, and sub-  
sequently conveys the remainder not passed by  
the first deed, the right of common of easement  
in the way passes to the grantee in the  
second deed as appurtenant thereto.(a) Private ways are never presumed to be  
personal, when they can be construed to  
be personal, and are not so. They are in the  
nature of covenants running with the land.  
7 Am., 619; Wash. on Eas., 232; 2 Waits  
Act, and Def., 655-6; 6 Id. 348 and citations;  
18 N. Y., 48; 23 Am. R., 155; 22 N. Y., 217;  
Wash. on Eas., marg., p. 170; 1 Cushing, 285;  
Wash., 32, sec. 9; 35; 10 Ga., 495; 117 Mass.,  
371-376; 11 Mo., 32; Wash., marg., p. 75 sec. 48;2. Even if in one of the links of the chain  
of title of a coffee holding under the second  
granted, it nevertheless exists an alley-way,  
the exception will be construed, in the light  
of the original conveyance, not to mean an  
exception of the right of common in the way,  
but an exception of the exclusive use thereof.

Judgment affirmed.

Watson & Jordan; Hall & son, for plaintiffs  
in error.

L. C. Martin; Kibbey &amp; Martin, for defendant.

Griffin vs. Davis, receiver. Rule from Dough-  
erty. Year's service. Receivers.Crawford, J.—Debtors had been advancing  
and accepting drafts for a farmer to enable  
him to make his crop. He died during the  
year; his wife took out temporary letters of  
administration, gathered the crop and delivered  
a number of bales of cotton to the factors,  
who sold it and credited it, in the usual  
order of their business, and with the assent of  
the widow (as alleged by the receiver). After-  
wards the factors made an assignment giving  
preference, first, to the payment of expenses;  
second, to the payment of persons having  
a right to payment, with them, of their  
credit on uncollected balances from the  
sale of cotton; and third, to the payment of  
other creditors. A receiver was appointed.  
None of the cotton or money of the estate  
went into his hands. The widow took a year's  
support, and ruled the receiver to compel the  
payment of the amount set apart to her.

Judgment affirmed.

G. T. &amp; C. L. Bartlett, for plaintiff in error.

Samuel H. Jenison, for defendants.

Cruger, trustee, vs. Tucker, administrator, et al.  
Equity, from Dougherty. Practice in  
superior court. Trustees. Fraud.Speier, J.—A ground of motion for new  
trial that the verdict is contrary to the charge  
of the court is too general to be considered by  
the court.2. The recitals in a deed are only binding  
on the parties thereto and those claiming  
under them; they are not evidence against  
one who does not claim under any of the parts  
of it either as a party in law or in equity. 48  
Ga., 239; 39 Id. 550; 4 Bening (Penn. Rep.)

231.

(a) To enable a widow to obtain a year's  
support of the estate of her husband, it  
must first appear that he has an estate. That  
he had no property which had been disposed  
of by the factors makes no difference if none of the proceeds went into the  
hands of the receiver.

Judgment affirmed.

Vason & Alfriend; J. H. Lumpkin, for plain-  
tiff in error.

G. J. Wright, for defendant.

Stevens, Davis, receiver. Rule, from Dough-  
erty. Debtor and creditor. Receivers.Crawford, J.—A draft is only a debt due by  
the drawer and acceptor to the payee. An  
assignment by acceptors which gave prefer-  
ence to creditors who obtained their judgments  
after the date of the draft, would not bring the  
debt into question.3. Where a husband, being heavily in-  
volved, conveyed his entire estate to his wife,  
she may be liable as a co-consideration of the  
debt that he was indebted to the trust estate  
and that the funds of such estate had been  
invested therein, in a contest with judgment  
creditors who obtained their judgments after  
the date of the draft, would not bring the  
debt into question.4. The charge of the court complained of  
was not without foundation in evidence.5. A court of equity having the parties be-  
fore it will do full equity. Where the issue  
made by the pleadings was whether certain  
property belonged to the trust estate of a  
debtor's wife or was subject to his debts, a  
verdict that it was subject, and that it be sold  
and the proceeds brought into court for distri-  
bution under its order, was not in-  
proper.

The verdict is clear, full and correct.

The verdict is supported by evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

A. T. McIntyre, Jr.; S. T. Kingsberry, for plain-  
tiff in error.

C. W. Hammond; Hoke Smith, for defendant.

Mental depression, weakness of the muscu-  
lar system, general ill health, benefitted by  
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Sept 20—d&amp;w 11

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Four Years Experience of an Old Nurse.

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aperitif and invigorant, a delicious flavor, tonic  
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when mixed with manure, produce a fine soil.3rd. As a FERTILIZER the hulls are very  
readily absorbed in water, mixing kernels and hulls.4th. You have no sprouting, composting, etc.,  
but the plant readily and easily appropriates this  
prepared diet, which is rich in every element of  
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PRICE AT FACTORY.

No. 1 capacity with 1/2 horse power—1 bush

per minute. \$100 per hour.

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per minute. \$150 per hour.

Simple durable, efficient, cheap and but little freight

on it.

Will ship to responsible parties and if, after one

or two day's trial, it does not do all claimed for it,

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, & \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, northerly winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

The next great southern fair will probably be held in Baltimore. The people of that city are considering the advantage of forming a stock company with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of holding an interstate exhibition of arts and manufactures in 1884. According to the plan permanent buildings would be erected in the expectation of annual exhibitions after that year.

It is said by some in a position to know that the "testimony" of each "witness" before the tariff commission will cost the government four hundred and fifty dollars apiece. At this rate it is no wonder that the self respect of the commission, or such as it has left after knowingly having been playing a farcical part, made it cut short its stay in Atlanta and made it agree to take little or no more "testimony" in the South.

The election for governor, state house officers, and members of the legislature will be held in this state on the fourth day of October. The legislature meets on the first day of November, and the election for congressmen will be held on the seventh day of November. Some are under the impression that the election for congressman-at-large occurs at the time the election for state officers is held. This is a mistake. You do not vote for congressman-at-large until the seventh day of November. The papers in the state would do well to correct this mistake, as it seems to be general.

GEORGIA republicans—white—know a thing or two when they see it. The Constitution having told them all about the Jay Hubbell fund, they held up their hands in holy horror and said, "O, my!" and then proceeded, so we learn to-day, to ape Hubbell, Mahone and Kellogg by drawing blood money from the few clerks allotted to Georgia in Uncle Sam's civil service. What with Jack Brown threatening to throw clerks out of a wo-story window and leeches going around trying to bleed them, the unfortunate Georgia stipendiaries in Washington must be wretched.

An almost unprecedented rainfall occurred last week along the Atlantic coast from Connecticut down to and into North Carolina. It did a great deal of damage to bridges and roads, but in the northern states it put an end to a prevailing drought, and made the pastures green again. Frosts have occurred in the latitude of Chicago, but as fully ninety-five per cent of the coin was safe from harm, they did little or no damage. Elsewhere in the country the weather has been and still continues to be all that the man of business or the farmer could desire. It is especially favorable in the southern half of the country.

Two hundred million dollars of Georgia gold lost that might have been saved is the tale we are asked to believe. It is not at all unlikely that, as Dr. Charles says, this great amount has been wasted in tailings of ore. It will be remembered that in 1880 there was a great Edison sensation to the effect that he had discovered an electric process for saving, the un-told millions of gold and silver in the "tailings" of the Colorado and Nevada mines. To-day we are informed that Dr. Charles, of Forsyth county, has accomplished the result, which Edison was said to have done, but from which nothing further has been heard. Dr. Charles, it is to be hoped, will be more successful.

CALIFORNIA and Georgia have an exquisite climate in common, and the fruits of the golden state are common to our own. But with her greater wealth California has greater enterprise than Georgia, and works more experiments in getting profit out of the land. In addition to the grape, California has recently taken up the olive. The Chronicle, of San Francisco, says: Enough has been done by Cooper, of Santa Barbara, the Kimbells, of San Diego, and the Wolfisks, of Solana, in the cultivation of the olive, to demonstrate that the tree thrives well and bears well in California, and hence to establish the fact that it is a profitable tree to cultivate. The trees begin to bear at three years, and when five years old will pay all expenses of tillage and harvesting, with a surplus, while the sixth year the crop will pay for the land, the trees and the tillage for the five years previous, and, with good care, the increase is large from year to year, for a century longer. Indeed, there are olive trees in Asia Minor known to be above 1,200 years old, and still in full bearing. In a pamphlet published by Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, the statement is made that some of his best trees, eight years old, produced two thousand gallons of berries to the acre, and the European standard is eight gallons of berries for one gallon of oil, which gives a product of two hundred and fifty gallons of oil per acre. The oil finds a ready market at five dollars a gallon, which gives an income of \$1,250 an acre for the best eight-year-old trees in an exceptionally good year. Now, let some south Georgia man make the experiment after looking into the matter and see what the result will be.

## OLD MEXICO.

The attention of intelligent people in all sections of the union is being turned to a remarkable extent to our new relations with Mexico. This has been brought about by the

railroad enterprises that have been inaugurated under American auspices, looking to direct railroad communication with all parts of the land of silver mines and revolutions. Four lines have been projected to run from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico, and at least three of these lines will be completed.

The Mexican Central is the best advanced of the four projects, and the chances are that it will enter the city of Mexico ahead of its rivals. This road is an extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad—a corporation that is controlled in Boston, and that has a completed trunk line several hundred miles long extending to El Paso, on the Rio Grande. Here begins the Mexican Central, which has just been opened to the city of Chihuahua, distant from El Paso 224 miles. The road has also been completed from Mexico city northward to Leon, a distance of about 400 miles, leaving a gap of about 600 miles. This gap will be filled in the course of next two years, and perhaps branches to both oceans will be finished in that time. The Mexican government has granted a subsidy to the Mexican Central company of \$15,000 a mile, payable in customs certificates. At the end of the 90 years the road is to revert to the government. The gauge is to be four feet eight and one-half inches, and it is stipulated that the road throughout its entire length of 1,300 miles is to be constructed in the best manner. South of Chihuahua, once one of the richest cities in Mexico, the work becomes more difficult, and among the mountains there are heavy grades. It is in this section that the road passes through rich mining sections.

Mexico is really a populous country. Farms and ranches and mines and cities are met at every turn. Woolen and cotton mills are not rare, and the productions of the country are by no means insignificant. The truth is, Mexico is a better country than we have generally considered it. It has wants and shortcomings, but it is neither a new nor an undeveloped land. It will need from the United States fabrics that have heretofore been purchased in England or France; there will come up from the land of the Aztecs a demand for improved machinery, modern wagons, and useful implements, and the manufacturers of Atlanta should share in the approaching harvest. Our guns and plows and bags and mining stamps, and even our sun bonnets, can be sent there in profitable competition with those of St. Louis or Chicago; and no doubt young Joe Brown has already compiled a rate table between Atlanta and all points in the province of Chihuahua and tributary places on the northern plateau of our sister republic. If he has not, we feel sure he will, on application, and we trust our manufacturers will manifest equal enterprise by availing themselves of the advantages and profits of this as well as of all similar opportunities.

**THE GREEK BOUNDARY.**  
The sultan has put an end to the Greek boundary trouble by ordering the immediate surrender to Greece of the territory assigned to her by the international commission. This should have been done long ago, and Greece was justified in resorting to force to secure a settlement of the matter.

Greece was to have the Kalamas including Epirus. The treaty of Berlin so provided; but the conference of Constantinople, held in 1881, pushed her down and back from the higher to the lower Olympus, and from the Pierian plain on the north of Platamona to the plain of the Peneios on the south of that fortress. The deputation came as a wild jungle. Behind the scenes the Greeks had put an end to the Greek boundary trouble by ordering the immediate surrender to Greece of the territory assigned to her by the international commission. This should have been done long ago, and Greece was justified in resorting to force to secure a settlement of the matter.

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Judge Henry B. Tompkins has not resigned from

to invite their colored tools to search them. We can imagine these worthy white republicans holding up their lily-white hands and winking at each other, while the negroes with bodies bent low and heads bowed down proceeded to go through trowsers' pockets. There must have been a terrible raking under the wash stand, a serious emptying of drawers, and a terrific turning over of the trash-pile.

In Campbell the legislative candidates are John L. Camp, Stephen Mahone and Dr. W. S. Zellars. Camp is the democratic nominee.

The independents in the thirty-sixth senatorial district have succeeded in getting out a candidate. Dr. T. M. Branley, of Senoia, is the man.

Where will Mr. Garret bend? Is he to belong to the republican party—Clifford Anderson.

The Garret open air meetings were announced to occur every day in Atlanta, but after the affair of Saturday afternoon they seem to have dropped through.

Dr. Thomas H. Baker, of Cartersville, once a supporter of Dr. Felton, now publicly states that he will vote for both John C. Clements and Alexander H. Stephens.

John Pitcher, of Warren, says that his county will give Stephens a robust majority. The colored people are not heeding the advice of the Garret.

A handsome Stephens banner is suspended over Marietta street between the capitol and the post office. It was put up by the Young Men's Stephens club of Atlanta.

There is a colored Candler club in Clarke that numbers 150 members. Candler's friends claim that he will carry the county though it is Speer's old stronghold.

Lawyer Collier, of Savannah, will oppose Lawyer Adams of the same place, for the superior court judgeship of the eastern circuit. So says the Atlanta Times.

A Madison correspondent wants to know when the election of a congressman-at-large will take place. All congressmen of Georgia will be elected on the 7th of November.

L. W. J. H. King, editor of the Gainesville Eagle, will be a candidate for the solicitorship of the Northeastern circuit, and his friends in all parts of the state think he should be unanimously elected. "From the present aspect of things," says the Griffin sun, "it looks like Dr. Drewry is making his move for the legislature in the wrong year. The democratic nominees will be elected in Spalding this time."

The vote of the Washington county primaries for two legislative candidates was: C. R. Pringle, 383; G. Wright, 457; T. J. Gilmore, 379; L. B. Reid, 297; 315. Messrs. Pringle and Wright are to meet on the 1st of December.

In Elbert, Oglethorpe and several other counties, colored democrats actively participated in the primaries. It is said to their honor that they are generally abiding by all nominations and are actively at work for the democratic candidates, county, state and congressional.

Colonel S. B. Spencer is doing good service for democracy in southern Georgia. He spoke yesterday at Cochran, and will return home to-day. Reports from all points in southern Georgia come in showing that the part of the state solid for Mr. Stephens and the democratic ticket.

J. A. Ausley, the new judge of the southwestern circuit, will at once assume the duties of his office. Before leaving Atlanta he was the recipient of a complimentary banquet at the Markham house, tendered by the members of the bar of his circuit in the city and by Judge Sam Hall, of Macon.

The swainsboro Herald thus describes the legislative race in Emanuel: "Candidate Jesse A. Brinson says he's going to be re-elected on the 4th of next month; candidate Morris Dawson says his chances are good; candidate Thos. B. Felder says he's going to be the lead horse in the race, while the black ass, not the dark horse, Abe Gillis, thinks he's 'gwine ter be whar der lead horse am.'

"The last visit," says the Monroe Advertiser, that Mr. Stephen made to Foyth was 13, 18 48. That time is referred to as the older inhabitants as "the biggest day the town ever saw." There was a battle of plants on that day. A quartette of four of the grandest men Georgia ever produced met in a fierce political contest. Messrs. Robert Foombs and A. H. Stephens were on one side, representing the whigs, and Messrs. Herschel V. Johnson and Walter T. Colquitt were their democratic opponents. An immense crowd was present, people came from other counties, and the excitement was intense. The combatants were in their prime, and were as equally matched as any four men in the state could have been. Wouldn't you like to have been there? The state of Georgia never furnished a grander political debate than that—not the whole United States for that matter—for those four men ranked with any in the union. What a contest it may have been. The whigs contended that Mr. Stephens should have the close, well knowing his wonderful power in reviewing and closing a debate; but the democrats urged him and got the edge for Judge Colquitt, whereas Toombs was so pitiably disgruntled. It has not yet been decided which side whopped. Both have even claimed the victory."

**THE SAVANNAH CANVASS.**  
The Regular Delegates from Chatham Refuse to Abide the Action of the Senatorial Convention.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The democratic senatorial convention, which met at El Dorado to-day, decided to allow a half vote to each of the contesting delegations from Chatham. The regular or theatre wing refused to abide the decision, and therefore withdrew from the convention. The Andrews half or Russell wing remaining. Ex-congressman Morgan Rawls, of Ellington county, was nominated on the fourth ballot. The Russell wing held a large ratification meeting at St. Andrews hall this evening, several speakers addressed the meeting and Mr. Smith, a senatorial delegate from Bryan, passed some heavy strictures on the theater assembly. Mr. M. J. Doyle was nominated by the delegation from the theatre, and the convention adjourned.

Mr. W. P. Jones, of the Russell wing, was then chosen to represent the theatre wing.

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the bench yet and will not do so until the next legal session.

N. J. Hammond's speech at Fayetteville Monday greatly pleased the people and gave the Stephens

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## GOULD'S SCHEME.

How He Attempted to Gain Control of the Associated Press.

Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

New York, Sept. 26.—The relation by the Herald and Times that members of Associated press has been the talk of the town to-day. While more or less gossip about such a scheme on Gould's part has found its way into papers, this is the first authoritative announcement on the subject made by any member of the association and the public naturally concludes that the danger of his success must be great to call forth such a delivery from the Herald and Times. The story is full of interest. We find the secret control of the paper founded by Horace Greeley, most people supposed that he only wanted an option to help his stock jobbing schemes and had taken the Tribune for that purpose. But this was only one of his objects in becoming a newspaper proprietor. A gentleman who was intimately associated with Gould and familiar with his plans told a friend, as long as two years ago, that the great ambition of the speculator was to control the news service of the country, and to bring this about he would become master of the Western Union and the cable service and finally of the associated press.

## CARRYING OUT HIS PLANS.

His ventures in the telegraph field have been crowned with success and for a time equally good fortune was promised in the other direction. It was an easy task to follow the conquest of the Tribune with that of the World which gave him two out of the four members of the association necessary for a majority. The purchase of the Express, Cyrus W. Field, whose schemes harmonized with his own, gave him virtually control of a third paper and made only one more necessary. Naturally Gould's first idea was to capture the Journal of Commerce, a venerable morning newspaper which many people outside of New York never heard of, devoted to financial and commercial matters, and with but small circulation, although enjoying a few advertising patronage. The editor and chief owner of the Journal, M. Stone, a gentleman of the old school with some healthy ideas of stock jobbing and monopolies. Gould approached him and made a liberal offer for the whole or a controlling interest in the Journal of Commerce. He was willing to pay a good deal more than the paper was worth, but Mr. Stone quietly yet emphatically assured him that he could not offer enough to buy it, and declined to discuss the matter further.

Gould's next move was an attempt to get hold of the Times and the story of that venture is here told for the first time. As is well known, a large majority of the stock of that paper is held by George Jones, the rest belonging to the estate of the late E. D. Morgan. One evening not long before Mr. Jones sailed from this city for his last summer's trip to Europe he was sitting in his library, when a servant brought in a card from a man named Mr. Gould. The man was not a stranger, but their relations had never been intimate, and Mr. Jones was consequently not a little curious as to the motive for the call. His visitor did not long leave him in doubt. After a few remarks had passed on different topics, Gould suddenly said:

"Mr. Jones, I have called here this evening to offer you one million dollars for one more than half of the shares of the New York Times."

Mr. Jones was naturally somewhat startled, but did not hesitate as to his reply.

"Mr. Gould," he said, "the New York Times is not for sale and it will be impossible for you to make such a purchase."

Gould was evidently rather disconcerted by the promptness and positiveness of refusal and turned the conversation in another direction, but his mind was still set on the purchase, and he presently recurred to the subject with the insinuating remark:

"Mr. Jones, if it is a mere question of terms there need be no trouble. I will give you a million and a quarter dollars for a controlling interest in the Times."

This time Mr. Jones was still more emphatic and said:

"Mr. Gould, there is not money enough in New York to buy the Times and there is no use talking about it."

Such a reply left no opening for making further attempts at a bargain and after a few remarks on other matters the would-be-purchaser started to leave. But it still seemed impossible for him to give up the project and, as the two stood in the hall, Gould laid his hand on the doorknob, he said:

"Mr. Jones, if the time should ever come when you should feel differently about the matter we were speaking of, I hope you will send me word, and I have no doubt we can come to terms."

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## THE TURF YESTERDAY.

The First Race of the Louisville Spring Meeting—The Newmarket Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 26.—First race—Association purse \$250; one and one-eighth miles. Fair Play won easily; Montgomery, Alborax 3, time 1:36 1/4.

Second race—St. Leger stakes for three year olds, \$1000 entrance, half forfeited, with \$1,000 added, two miles. Apollo won easily; Boutman 2, time 3:35 1/4.

Third race, association purse \$300, mile heats. Mediator won the first two heats and the race, time 1:44 1/4.

Fourth race, Falls City stakes, for all ages, fifty dollars entrance, \$500 added, divided, 1 1/2 miles. Freeland won under pull by a length. Katie Creel second, Anglia third, time 2:42 1/2. Mr. Kerkmann has purchased Mediator for \$2,000.

THE NEWMARKET MEETING.

LONDON, September 26.—The first October meeting at Newmarket began to-day. The race for the fourth great foal stakes for three-year-olds was won by Lord Falmouth's brown filly Dutch Oven; Mr. Eyek's brown colt and Leopold de Rotischild's chestnut filly Nellie ran a dead heat for the second place. There were seven starters, including, Kirkwood's brown colt Gertrude, for two-year-olds, was won by Beau Brummell; W. S. Crawford's brown colt Macbeth second, and the Duke of Hamilton's bay colt Expert third. Seven started, including Lorillard's chestnut filly Wernonah, and J. R. Keene's bay colt Crown Prince. The race for the first Nursery stakes for two-year-olds was won by Sir J. D. Astley's brown colt Saucy Boy; Lord Vivian's bay filly Inconstant second, and Lost Castleleigh's chestnut filly Petricott third. Ten runs, including Lorillard's bay colt Massie.

## Gould Going Away.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Sun's Wall street gossip says: Here is something that is not gossip, but fact, and fact known to yet but very few. Mr. Gould is going to leave New York for a two years' voyage around the world. He is making all the necessary preparations for it. He has been studying John Russell Young's book, "Around the World with General Grant." He is building, or going to build, the largest and fastest steamer afloat, and is to be ready to start his trip by the fourth of July next. Whether under such circumstances he is more likely to accumulate stocks than to dispose of those he has got is for the great minds of Wall street to decide.

## A False Rumor About the Queen.

LONDON, September 26.—There is no foundation whatever for the rumor sent hence to a New York paper that the queen was shot at yesterday at Balmoral.

## The Lawyer's Lunch Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The Critic today prints the following, relative to a new phase of the star route case:

"Then, Mr. Bliss, Merrick,

Kent, Woodward, and occasionally the attorney general, did not live well during the star route trial will perhaps change their minds when they learn that the department of justice, by Mr. Bliss, has approved a bill presented by Mr. Dave Hagerly for lunch furnished by him from his restaurant, opposite the court house, for the sum of \$557. Mr. Hagerly, after the trial was ended, presented this bill to the department of justice. The department referred it to Mr. Bliss, who approved it; whereupon a warrant was issued for the payment of the bill, which included 30 bottles of champagne and three boxes of viennois. The lunch usually consisted of crab salads, turtle soup and chicken croquettes. After September 1 red birds were added."

Mrs. Scoville's Latest Cranks.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Mrs. Scoville, of the Tribune, has filed a cross-bill for divorce from her wife on the grounds of adultery and civil associations. As specifications to these charges she asserts that Mrs. Scoville is intimate with George Francis Train and Doctor Mary Walker. He also alleges that she fell desperately in love with one George E. Earle, and that she visited him so constantly that he was obliged to change his boarding house, and finally had to confide her coming to his office, where he kept up a constant correspondence, that she told her husband she was as much Earle's wife as if she had been married to him one hundred years.

Railroad Accident in India.

AGRAH, September 26.—While a mixed passenger and baggage train was crossing the Ganges bridge, yesterday, a part of the bridge fell into the engine and baggage cars were pitched into the river, dragging with them some of the passenger cars containing a number of huzzars on furlough. Fifteen soldiers were drowned and thirty others were injured. The coupling chains breaking, the remainder of the train stopped on the bridge. The accident is attributed to high water. The bridge is of wood.

The Yellow Fever.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, September 26.—The water is gradually disappearing from the streets. The people complain much of not receiving their mails. There were five new cases of yellow fever to-day, and one death from that disease, the victim being Colonel George Godfrey Davis, deputy collector of customs at Point Isabel, who died at 9 o'clock this morning.

A Preacher on His Muscle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 26.—A Gazette special says there was great excitement at Seany, Ark., this afternoon, caused by a personal encounter between Captain McCauley, editor of the Record, and Rev. J. H. Dyer presiding elder of the district. An article in to-day's Record angered Dyer, and, meeting McCauley, he knocked him down, and was pulled off by the bystanders. The origin of the trouble was prohibitory. Dyer being a laborer in the movement and McCauley bitterly opposed.

Remanded to Jail.

ARMAGH, September 26.—Eight men charged with treason felony, four of whom had only recently been liberated from Kilmarnock jail, have been remanded. It is understood that the crown has obtained evidence from an informer who made extraordinary revelations in regard to the existence of a wide spread conspiracy.

A Prisoner Burned.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The prisoners in the county jail are allowed coal oil lamps to read by at night. Last night the lamp of Edward Seddon exploded while he was asleep in bed. He was covered with the burning oil and burned so badly that he will probably die. He was confined on a charge of attempted outrage on a police officer.

Returned to Work.

BOSTON, September 26.—The boys who struck at the Somerville glass works on Monday for an increase of pay all returned to work to-day under the threat of the chief of police that he would make them go to school.

The Cat and His Wife.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 26.—The emperor and empress, accompanied by their children, arrived at Peterhof palace to-day on their return from Moscow.

Organizing for Stephen.

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Mr. Gould, there is not money enough in New York to buy the Times and there is no use talking about it."

Such a reply left no opening for making further attempts at a bargain and after a few remarks on other matters the would-be-purchaser started to leave. But it still seemed impossible for him to give up the project and, as the two stood in the hall, Gould laid his hand on the doorknob, he said:

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN  
BROKER  
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
STOCKS AND BONDS  
OFFICE,  
No. 10 East Alabama St.  
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.  
\$2000 face in call

State Charter 1870.

BANK  
OF THE  
STATE OF GEORGIA.  
ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00

SURPLUS FUND 87,000.00

STOCK-HOLDERS (with unencumbered  
property) \$100,000.00 INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Accounts solicited. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Loans on good collateral and No. 1 paper, always  
at reasonable rates

July 28—July 28—July 28—July 28

head in col.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, September 26, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

| Bid. Asked.                              | Bid. Asked. |
|--|-------------|
| 106 108 Atlanta 75... 105 107            |             |
| 65 68 Atlanta 75... 105 107              |             |
| 75 88... 104 106 Augustas 105 107        |             |
| 75 80... 111 112 Com 105 107             |             |
| C. C. & A. 105 106 E. T. V. & G. 108 109 |             |
| ATL. & Char. 108 109 Inc. 68... 42 44    |             |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| Georgia... 116                      | Central... 101 102 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ATL. & Char. 70 74 Aug & Sav... 117 | 118%               |
| Southwestern 118 120 C. & W. P. 103 | 105                |
| South Car. 20 30 C. C. & A. 54      | 54%                |

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, September 26, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation

on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.—Highest, Lowest, Chicago.

September... 103% 103% 103% 103% 103%

October... 99 99 99 99 99

November... 95 95 95 95 95

FLOUR.

October... 21 20 21 21 21 20

November... 21 20 21 20 20 20

December... 21 20 21 20 20 20

October... 13 13 13 13 13 13

November... 11 10 11 10 10 10

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 26.—There is quite

a market for wheat, which is moderately active, value \$6, plus 10¢ per bushel.

Exchange—Long 48¢, short 47½¢ State

Bonds negotiated. Government irregular.

EXCHANGE.—48¢. Government irregularly mainly lower; new \$6 10¢ bid; 48¢ 12¢ 45¢ 11½¢. Money 10¢ plus 1½. Bonds neg lected.

Sur-treasury balances.

Com... \$849,000 Currency... \$5,817,000

Stocks closed somewhat irregular.

NEW YORK, September 27—11:00 a.m.—The

market weak and 34½ per cent lower than it

closed yesterday, the latter for Delaware, Lacka-

wana and Western. Immediately after opening

Michigan Central fell 1½ points, after which

prices dropped 5¢ per cent. St Paul, Minneapolis

and Manitowoc and Michigan Central leading the

advances. The market was very quiet, becoming

heavy, and at 11 o'clock recorded a decline of 18

per cent, in which Nashville and Chattanooga,

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading and

Allegheny Central were most prominent.

At 1 p.m., September 26, stocks moderately

active, value \$6, plus 10¢ per bushel with interest.

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## CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF OUR  
RENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Dog's Doing in Public—The Record  
of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capitol  
Situations Real Estate Operations—In-  
movements—Gossip of all Kinds

The trade in confederate bonds is fine.

Kuleski, the defaulting book-keeper, is still at large.

The minstrel band parade attracted general attention.

The station house has been supplied with a new register.

The real estate and rental agents are doing a fine business.

The Houston street horse car line will be begun next week.

The police had a quiet day yesterday. Only one state case was docketed.

Some very fine pavement is being put down on the sidewalk at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets.

The question of a new cemetery as well as the matter of the new park have slipped out of sight of the public.

The workmen who are macadamizing Peachtree street are now at work in front of the executive mansion.

A bunch of seven keys can be had by the person who lost them, by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

The Second Baptist church has purchased a house on Washington street for their pastor, the Rev. Dr. McDonald.

Mr. Finch's residence and store on Haynes street was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, about \$1,200; insurance, \$800.

The comet is worth getting out of bed to see. It is remarkably distinct and about day break is tinged with a crimson.

You pay no second profit when you buy clothes of us, as we manufacture our own goods. EISEMAN Bros., 55 Whitehall.

1003 sep24d37p

Finley & Grant have the largest stock of coal in the city. Soddy, Coal Creek and anthracite.

There is a fine speculation in the beautiful and valuable property to be sold to-day. It has a fine future, but must be sold, as owner is going west. See description in ten cent column and attend sale. T. A. Frierson.

Our stock comprises all the latest shades and designs.

EISEMAN Bros., 55 Whitehall street, 1100—sep24 3t

One thousand sheets Evans's Standard Sheet Music, 5 cents single copy; \$3.00 per 100 sheets; now in stock at Holman, Coffin & Co.

Two more telephones put up— one at J. M. Burton & Sons, on Decatur street, station No. 68, and one at Mr. E. Brainerd's residence on Whitehall street, station No. 136.

Our clothing, both as to make and fit, are beyond comparison and our prices beyond competition.

EISEMAN Bros., 55 Whitehall.

1100—sep24 3t

Call on J. H. Harwell & Bro., Marietta street, and get your Diamond Patent Flour guaranteed the best in the United States.

sep24 dt

The painters who are at work on the capitol put up scaffolding around the clock tower yesterday, ready for painting that part of the building.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun was busy sending out election blanks to the various voting precincts of the country to be used on the day of election.

The Gate City Guard will, at the next meeting, which occurs within the next few days, elect Captain Harry Jackson in to fill the vacant caused by the resignation of Captain J. F. Burke. It is understood that Captain Jackson will accept.

**Real Estate Notes.**

A profitable investment or speculation in the beautiful and valuable property that must be sold to-day. Read description in ten cent column and be on hand. T. A. Frierson.

Fence Elections.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun issued an order for an election to be held in Blackland district on the 11th of October to settle the question of fence or no fence. The election in Buckhead district will occur on the 24.

Before the Commissioner.

Sol Sharp was before Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday in charge of a retailing distilled spirits in violation of law. He gave a temporary bond and his case was postponed until Friday. Robert Partee was up on a charge of retailing, and was committed in default of bond for a full hearing to-day.

**Run Over by a Street-Car.**

Charlie Griffin, a ten-year-old white boy who resides with his parents on Bell street, was run over by a streetcar street horse car last night, and was badly injured. The boy's right leg was terribly crushed between the knee and ankle.

**United States Circuit Court.**

In the United States circuit court, Judge Pardee presiding, the following cases were disposed of: Chess 50 days, \$100 and costs. Plea guilty; sentence three months, \$200 and costs. J. C. Allen, removing, plea guilty, sentence three months, \$200 and costs. W. B. Trantham, retailing and removing, plea guilty, sentence three months, \$200 and costs. Samuel Linglefield, working in an illicit distillery, acquitted. William Elliott, retailing, acquitted. James Henson, retailing tobacco, acquitted. Sing Meeks, a young colored boy, a telegrapher, was received from him stating that he could be in Atlanta Thursday. Accordingly it is arranged that he will speak at the opera house to-morrow night. The ladies are especially invited to be present. Answer, Noah Parker, order forfeiting bond.

GEORGE T. BARNES

Will Address the People of Atlanta Thursday Night  
at the Opera House.

Some time ago the Stephens club, of Atlanta, invited George T. Barnes, of Augusta, to deliver a speech on the political issues of the campaign in this city. Subsequently the democratic state committee also requested Mr. Barnes to speak here. To both invitations he replied that it would give him great pleasure to speak in Atlanta before the state election if his original engagements did not interfere. A telegram was received from him stating that he could be in Atlanta Thursday. Accordingly it is arranged that he will speak at the opera house to-morrow night. The ladies are especially invited to be present. Answer, Noah Parker, order forfeiting bond.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS  
IN THE CITY.

The Largest and Best Stock of Men's and Boys' Suits

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, BOYS' SHIRTS, WAIST,

BOYS' OVERCOATS, CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS.

In Gents' Furnishing Goods our stock is beyond description: you have only to look and be amazed, and all persons will find it to their taste. The immense sum of \$100,000 is invested in stock, and the amount is increasing every day.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS  
IN THE CITY.

Have the Finest Stock of Men's Suits in the City.

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**McBRIDE & CO.'S CHINA PALACE**  
Is filled with French, English and American China and Glassware, in every shade and color known to man. Our stock of Jobbing goods in Granite, C. C. Wooden and Tinware, Lay's Lamps, etc., is now ready and at prices that will please the buyer.  
Sept 16-dly top 1st col sp

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**  
NEW SUPPLY

**Paints, Oils,  
PLAQUES,  
MALL STICKS,  
EASELS, BRUSHES,**

**JUST IN.**  
HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

feb18-dly un mch

ATLANTA, GA, March 17, 1882.

MESMER J. P. STEVENS & CO:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request I have given the watch, No 120, which you made, the most severe test that a watch can get in the rough usage of railroad service. The results that this time piece have yielded have been most remarkable. I set it by standard time and kept it three weeks without changing it any way. At the end of this time I found that the watch had varied only four seconds. Considering the rough treatment which the watch received, this is the most accurate result I have ever seen.

Yours truly,  
T. C. McLEAVEN,  
Conductor of R R of Ga.

sept13 dly sp

**COTTON AND WEATHER.**

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7; in New York, at 12<sup>1/2</sup>; in Atlanta at 10<sup>1/2</sup>.

DAILY Weather Report  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.  
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 26, 1882, F. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

| NAME OF STATION.                                    | Barometer. | Wind.     | New Rain.      |       | Weather.    |
|---|------------|-----------|----------------|-------|-------------|
|   |            |           | Direction      | Rose  |             |
| Atlanta   | 29.9965    | N. W.     | Fresh          | .00   | Clear.      |
| Augusta   | 30.0269    | N. E.     | Light          | .00   | Cloudy.     |
| Savannah  | 30.0269    | N. E.     | Light          | .00   | Cloudy.     |
| Indians   | 30.0476    | E         | Fresh          | .00   | Fair.       |
| Key West  | 29.9181    | N.        | Light          | .00   | Fair.       |
| Mobile  | 30.0269    | N.        | Light          | .00   | Clear.      |
| Montgomery  | 29.9969    | N.        | Fresh          | .00   | Fair.       |
| New Orleans   | 29.9973    | N.        | Fresh          | .00   | Fair.       |
| Pensacola   | 29.9969    | S. E.     | Light          | .00   | Clear.      |
| Palestine   | 29.9964    | N. E.     | Fresh          | .00   | Clear.      |
| Savannah  | 29.9968    | N.        | Light          | .00   | Clear.      |
| <b>Local Observations.</b>                          |            |           |                |       |             |
| Time of Observation.                                |            |           |                |       |             |
| 6:31 a.m.   | 30.0060    | 56        | N. E.          | Gent. | .00 Cloudy. |
| 10:31   | 30.0269    | 58        | E.             | Gent. | .00         |
| 2:31 p.m.   | 30.0078    | 56        | N. W.          | Fresh | .00 Fair.   |
| 4:31  | 29.9062    | 56        | N. W.          | Gent. | .00 Clear.  |
| 10:31 *   | 29.9965    | 56        | N. W.          | Gent. | .00         |
| Mean daily bar.                                     | 30.028     | 56        | Maxim          | ther. | .00 274.2   |
| Mean daily ther.                                    | 65.9       | 56        | Minim          | ther. | .00 60      |
| Mean daily humid                                    | 71.7       | 56        | Total rainfall | .00   | .00         |
| <b>Cotton Belt Bulletin.</b>                        |            |           |                |       |             |
| Observations taken at 5 p.m.—same time.             |            |           |                |       |             |
| Atlanta District.                                   |            | Max Temp. | Min Temp.      | Rain. |             |
| Atlanta   |            | 74        | 60             | .00   |             |
| Spartanburg   |            | 72        | 60             | .00   |             |
| Toccoa  |            | 20        | 60             | .00   |             |
| Gainesville   |            | 75        | 60             | .00   |             |
| Dalton  |            | 75        | 54             | .00   |             |
| Calhoun   |            | 75        | 54             | .00   |             |
| Cartersville  |            | 76        | 55             | .00   |             |
| West Point  |            | 78        | 56             | .00   |             |
| Newnan  |            | 76        | 56             | .00   |             |
| Griffin   |            | 76        | 57             | .00   |             |
| <b>Average.</b>                                     |            |           |                |       |             |
| 1 Washington  |            | 69        | 57             | .00   |             |
| 2 Charlotte   |            | 64        | 61             | .00   |             |
| 3 Augusta   |            | 76        | 66             | .00   |             |
| 4 Savannah  |            | 79        | 62             | .00   |             |
| 5 Atlanta   |            | 76        | 58             | .00   |             |
| 6 Montgomery  |            | 76        | 58             | .00   |             |
| 7 Mobile  |            | 80        | 58             | .00   |             |
| 8 New Orleans                                       |            | 82        | 62             | .04   |             |
| 9 Galveston   |            | 81        | 57             | .00   |             |
| 10 Mobile   |            | 81        | 57             | .00   |             |
| 11 Little Rock                                      |            | 73        | 51             | .00   |             |
| 12 Memphis  |            | 74        | 52             | .00   |             |
| 13 St. Louis  |            | 74        | 52             | .00   |             |
| Mean of Districts                                   |            | 76.5      | 57.6           | .05   |             |
| <b>H. HALL,<br/>Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.</b> |            |           |                |       |             |

Remember that J. G. Jones is at 7 Whitehall street, with a tasty stock of Piece Goods, also that he can give a good fit every time.

Sept 5-dly un woth rep

## NEW GOODS

I have a complete stock of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware. The best selection displayed in any first class jewelry store, and I feel confident that I can suit everyone in style, quality and price. I have also

A FULL LINE OF INITIAL PINS.

In Silver and Gold, the newest novelties in the market. My stock of Silverware is the largest best selected and most valuable on this side of New York. My stock business relations with the most reliable and largest manufacturers, the

MERIDEN BRITANIA CO.

Who always keep me supplied with the best designs and finest goods, made give me advantages enjoyed by no other jewelry house south, and which I cheerfully share with my patrons. Parties wishing bridal presents will do well to examine my stock before buying elsewhere, as I know I will save you 25c.

A. F. PICKERT,

No 5 Whitehall street.

P.S.—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.

Sept 25-dly sp un pick

MEETINGS.

ATLANTA, GA., September 26th, 1882.

The members of Modoc Tribe, No. 3 Improved Order of Red Men, are hereby requested to meet at their Wigwam, No. 20 Peachtree street, at 1 o'clock after the funeral of brother Louis Sterer, deceased. All sister Tribes are cordially invited to meet with the Tribe to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

By order of the Sachem.

W. D. BURRS, Chief of Records,

Modoc Tribe No. 3, Impd'g O. E. M.

Sept 27-dly

WACHES,  
JEWELRY.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

Sept 26-dly sp un pick

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

Ready-made Clothing Department

in Gents', Boys' and Children's is

complete. If you need a new suit

examine his immense stock. His

prices are lower than the lowest.

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